#### Ansiness Notices.

COATES'S IMPROVED PORTABLE GAS WORKS PRIVATE HOUSES, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CREECEES, HOTHES, FRATCHERS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, CREECEES, HOTHES, FACTORIES, HALLE BOAD DEPOTS, MILLES, SUGAR REFINERIES, PLANTATIOS DWELLINGS, &c.

These machines will be erected in any part of the United States, Canada or Wort Indies, and wearatied to give estimated in Descriptive Pargulates, and references to parties having the machines in use, furnished on application to application to

or to D. Wabsworth & Co.,
No. 207 Pearlet., four doors above Maiden-lane.

PAPER HANGINGS, INTERIOR DECORATIONS, &c., &c.

THOMAS FAVE & CO.

Importers and Manufacturers,
No. 237 Broadway.

Near Warrenest, discretly opposite the City Halt.
New York.

Respectfully call attention to their unequalled assortment of Arran Daconartons and Parks Handings, of every quality and style, suitable for the waits and ceitings of Pariors, Halts, Dining-Rooms, Labraries, Boudoirs and Chambers.

They have every style of Pankilling, from the richest and most senate to the most obaste and simple, so displayed on acceens that the effect can be fully appreciable.

There work is always superintended by a member of the firm, and its character is indicated by the Award, at a late Fair, of the coly Gold Madal ever given for such an object by the Amardas Institutes.

As they are the Sole Agents in the United States for several of the best French Manufacturers, all the new styles are received simultaneously with their appearance in Paris.

he best French Manufacturers, all the new styles are implaneously with their appearance in Paris. The wade supplied at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, -Manufactures rapidly increasing trade is reviving, business is improving MACHIEE. These are the only machines capable of doing every tind of work, and it is necessary to have them to obtain the la commanding universal favor. Call and see them, and send for a Circular.

1. M. Singen & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

THE EVERETT HAT. BOYS' and YOUTHS' SIZES, STYLE AND PROPORTION STRICTLY PRESERVED. Now ready.

Ballard, Shute & Co.,
No. 45 Brondway.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED Family Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

These Machines are now justly admitted to be the best in for Family Sewing, making a new, strong and elastic at which will sor rip, even if every fourth one be cut. Circument on amplication.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. - WIGS AND TOUPEES. Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is No. 200 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hant Dvn, the best extant. HATCHELON's Wise and Toursus have improvements over all others; this is the only place where these things are properly understood and made.

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS. The only loc safe which keeps the air over meata, vegetables, &c., PORK. Cool., EVERCHANGING;
Applying, for the first time,
THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF VERTILATION
as a check to decay. Made and sold by
BRANHALL, HEDGE & Co.,
No. 338 Broadway, corner Walker-st.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

HERRON'S NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINE.

No. 447 Broadway.

OBLY TWENTY-TIVE DOLLARS.

Superior to the highest priced Machines, for ONE QUARTER THE COST.

A child can manage it.

Parties purchasing will receive full instruction.

FROM 15 to 30 per cent can be saved by pur-FURNITURE OF FOSTER & LEE, No. 198 Broome et.

ASTONISHING SACRIFICE! ASTONISHING SACRIFICE:

Of magnificent English Carpetings and Oil Cloths.

Hiram Anderson,

No. 99 Bowery, is selling his Spring Importations at

Lowest Praces even Heard or:

Tapestry Brussels 75c. to \$1; Ingrains 37jc to 62jc, per yard.

Imperial Vellyers \$1:12 to \$1 50.

Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Wiedow Shades, &c.

"We prefer the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING Machines for family use." [Tribune. They are the favorities for families." Office, No. 343 Broadway.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

We would call attention to our beautiful Spring and Summer
Garmerts, embracing all the new styles, cheap, durable and habionable.

Also, to a large lot of Soiled and Shep-Worn Summer Goods,
where parties oan find very good articles for very little money.

Manlon T. Hewitt.
No. 112 Fulton-st.

WILDER'S
PATEST SALAMANDER SAFES.
The great First Proof Safe of the world.
Depot No. 191 Broadway, corner of Deyat

GOOD BOOTS AND GAITERS, -WATKINS, No. 114 Pultenet., offers a magnificent assortment of Boots and Galters for Spring wear. They are manufactured by himself, of the best materials. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

A LADY who has been cured of GREAT NERVOUS stamp to pay return postage,
Mrs. Mary P. Duwirr, Boston, Mass.,
and the prescription will be sent (free) by next post.

THE LADIES IN COUNCIL. THE LABLES IN COUNCIL.
Conventions now are all the rage,
And certain ladies—far more sage
Than those who talk of "Woman's Bights,"
To fight, and preach, and mount the "tights,"
Have met in council and declare,
Of all the torments hard to bear,
There's none so bad as bed-bug bites.
That keep their babes awake o' nights;
And therefore, Lyos, they proclaim,
Worthy of honor, wealth, and fame;
Because his Powder, safe and sure,
Keeps from these pests their chambers pure.

Keeps from these pests their chambers pure.

Evon's MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS for destroying insects, rate and mide, No. 424 Broadway. BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES. For all manuf-cturing purposes and general use.
Principal Office, No. 469 Broatway, cor. Broome st.
2 wist, Silks, &c., wholeade and retail.

\$150 worth of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING wanted to be paid in Boand and Turrion at a first-class Seminary. Especial advantages are given to young Ladies preparing to teach and Gentlemen fitting for college. For putticulars, call or address Room No. 163 International Hotel, No. 357 Broadway.

CLOSING-OUT SALES.

CLOTHING,
For MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR.
N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Courtlandt-st. RADICAL-CURE TRUSS OFFICE. - MARSH & Co.

No. 2 Vesey et., Astor House, TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, SHOUL-DER BRACES, SILK ELASTIC STOCKINGS for various veins, and every variety of bandages skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for lacles. Strangers are requested to call at FOUNTAIN'S

INDIA STORK, No. 653 Broadway, and examine the most extensive assortment of Easy INDIA DRESS and Fancy Goods ever offered to the public. A REMARKABLE FACT-THE KNOX HAT .-

It is light, beautifully fashioned and exceedingly cheap. Knox is at No. 212 Broadway. IMPORTANT REMOVAL.

The Agency for
LILLIE'S CELEBRATED CHILLED IRON.
BURGLAR and FIRE PROOF SAYES,
VAULT DOORS and LOCKS,
has been removed from No. 200 Posal-at. to the spacious store of
Messers FAIRBANKS & CO. No. 189 Broadway, Mesers FARBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway, where Mr. J. C. Monnis will be happy to serve his friends and customers.

OLD GAS FIXTURES, Made to look equal to new.

At the Manufactory.

James G. Moyfer, No. 119 Prince-st.,

Third block west of Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES. The chespest in the city at the MANUFATORY OF JAMES G. MOFFET, No. 119 Prince et.

LAGE CURTAINS, At Anction Prices,
Muslin Curtains, At Kelty & Ferguson's,
No. 291 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-THE UNIVERSAL VER-

A two-days' Woman's Rights Convention commences at 10 o'clock this morning in Mozart Hall. The speakers are to be Mary F. Davis, the Rev. Audinette Brown Blackwell, Ernestine L. Rose, Frances D. Cage, Sarah Grimke, Wendell Phillips, Geo. Wm. Curtie, the Rev. T. W. Higginson, Wm. Lloyd Garri son and others. It is understood that home du ies will prevent Lucy Stone from being present. Mrs. E. C. Stanton will give a history of the movement this more

Philadelphia Stock Market. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.
Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State 5s, 894; Reading Bailroad, 234; Morris Canal, 454; Long Island Bailgoad, 124; Pennsylvania Railroad, 421.

# New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1858.

Thackerny's Virginians-Part VII.

Part VII. of Thackeray's new serial (THE VIR GINIANS), received by the Persia, will be printed entire in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE this morning. It will also appear in the Evening Edition of THE DAILY TRIBUNE this afternoon. Copies can be obtained at the desk in our Counting-room.

We are overrun this morning with reports of the various Anniversaries, to which we refer the reader without further remark.

In Congress yesterday the SENATE received to communication from the Secretary of War, stating that the Government had agreed to pay \$200,000 for a site for fort fications in the bay of San Francisco. Mr. Broderick affirmed that the whole ranche was not worth \$7,000. The matter was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson made a speech in opposition to the proposed repeal of Fishing Bounties. He was followed by Messrs. Doolittle and Foster on the same side, to whom Mr. Clay replied. Mr. Allen moved to add a section repealing the duties on salt. Mr. Trumbull suggested the addition of sugar. Mr. Slidell gave notice that if this amendment should be adopted, he should move to include textures and fibres and to abolish Custom-Houses. The subject was laid over till to-day. Mr. Toombs presented the credentials of Mr. Rice as Senator from Minnesota, whereupon Mr. Harlan presented charges against Mr. Rice for corruption in land sales, and objected to the reception of the credentials. After some discussion, in which Mess's. Stuart and Bright reprehended, and Mr. Davis sustained, Mr. Harlan's course, Mr. Rice was sworn in and immediately addressed the Senate with reference to the charges against himself, denying their truth and averring that he should demand a Committee of Investigation. Mr. Harlan at once introduced a resolution providing for such Committee, which was laid over. Gen. Shields was then sworn in.

In the House, a number of unimportant bills with reference to the Territories were passed. Mr. Smith of Virginia introduced a bill to establish the Territory of Nevada. The bill with reference to private land claims in New-Mexico was discussed, but the House, finding itself without a quorum, scon adjourned.

The full report elsewhere given of the business meeting of the American Tract Society will attract attention in all parts of the country. One year ago this Society, by a unanimous vote, resolved, upon the unanimous recommendation of a Committee of fifteen of its most emirent members, that "the political evils of Slavery lie entirely without the ' proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be dis-"cussed in its publications-but the moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to · promote, and which are condemned in Scripture and so much deplored by Evangelical Christians, un-" doubtedly do fall within the province of the Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and 'Christian spirit."

Another resolution expressed the confidence of the Society that the Executive Committee would carry out this principle-a confidence which (as the result bas shown) was misplaced-since the Committee, instead of performance, tendered an apology, and the question yesterday virtually was, "Shall "that apology be accepted?" The question, as stated in Bishop Mclivaine's resolution, was simply an approval of their negative action in not publishing any tracts on Slavery during the past year; and so far, the triumph of the Committee was complete, the vote being largely in their favor. Indeed, the tone of the speeches on their behalf, and the general conduct of their supporters, whose obstreperous behavior repeatedly compelled the venerable Dr. De Witt to adjure them to regard the sacredness of the church where they were assembled, intimating that the Committee were entitled to great credit for defying the instructions of the appointing power, and that all who ventured to say a word in favor of the principles of the Society, unanimously declared by them in 1857, were to be hissed, hooted at and gagged.

Indeed, accustomed though we have been to the insolence of majorities, and the arbitrary ruling of converient chairmen, we are almost inclined to sympathize with whatever gentlemen may belong to the Executive Committee, so great must have been their disgust and mortification at the conduct of their backers, in attempting to force to a vote the resolution of approval, in defiance of parliamentary law and of that freedom of debate which Mr. Ketchum reminded them could not be safely violated in an assembly of Americans. But we will reserve our sympathy, for the Committee had a right to know, from ionumerable examples in our history, that when Northern men sacrifice duty to fear, and bow before the threats of the Slave Power, they usually exchange truth, honor and nanly dealing for those other traits which were yesterday exhibited in the attempt to crush discussion and silence the bold minority who dared to stand up for the rights, and principles, and duties of the Society.

While the Executive Committee were successful in securing an indorsement by their mercantile friends, who had attended en masse in their behalf, the friends of the Society, whom they out-voted. were successful in a more important point. They resisted, sternly and steadfastly, the attempt to gag them, and in this they were victorious. The debates, which the Committee's friends strove so zealously to represe, were definitly continued in the teeth of their opposition, and are to-day spread before the country, which is yet to pass its verdict on the spologies of the Committee for shirking their duty. How far the majority of the life-members and life-directors of the Society, not merely of those who can be gathered at the summons of the Executive Committee from the counting-rooms of this city, but of those who are scattered through out New-England and the great West, will approve the principles or the manners of those who yesterday represented them, is a question which time will determine.

The contest between the Conservative members of the Society who sustain its principles as last car declared-and still unrevoked-and the friends of the Committee who have placed the Society in the anomalous position of a body afraid to do what it admits it is its duty to do, is fairly opened. The reclection yesterday of the Rev. Nehemiah (South Side) Adams of Massachusetts, in contemptuous disregard of a respectful request from the older Tract Society of Massachusette, backed as it was by an ancient custom of courtesy, pever before violated, that that section might be represented by a member of their own Executive Committee, shows the character of the warfare which we may expect on the part of the Pro-Slavery wing, who are now flashed with victory. Whether their course yesterday will fill their tressury during the coming year, would seem at least doubtful. It is indeed possible that partisan zeal may for one year swell temporarily the contributions of the Cotton interest, so as to give the Society's finances a show of unwonted prosperity; but ultimately the chronic diminution of the free will offerings of the Northern Churches will be apt to make itself felt. Yesterday's doings will not conduce to the Society's health, growth or longevity.

The developments of the Whitesborough disseter are calculated to tell fearfully on the reputation and welfare of the Central Railroad. It appears that the rottenness of the timbers of the Sauquoit Bridge was notorious in the neighborhood, so that the calamitous downfall of the structure had been confidently predicted. One witness had kicked a hole in one of the timbers with his heel, and knew from observation that the structure was unreliable. Yet over this bridge heavy trains were driven a dezen times per day at the rate of twenty to forty miles per hour! At last, two trains crossing simultaneously in opposite directions tumbled it into a heap of ruins, destroying nearly a dozen lives and maining or bruising thirty or forty others. The loss of property is a very subordinate consideration, but it must amount to many thousands of dol

State to badly managed, superintended and appointed that this accident could have occurred on it. Bridges have fallen ere now from faults of deign or construction, but a rotten bridge left to stand in use till it tumbles down is a novelty, and we trust is not soon to find a parallel. Hitherto, we have heard of passengers taking the Central in preference to a rival route for the sake of safety We shall not be likely soon to have a repetition of such felly.

We bespeak a thorough judicial investigation of this criminal affair. Let the public know by whose guilty negligence this wholesale slaughter was occasioned. If the proper authorities of Oneida County shrink from their duty, let the Governor assume the task of providing for the public safety. Let him send a competent engineer along the whole line of this road, and examine every bridge, every embankment, every turn-out, and require the instant amendment of whatever is found amiss. It is not excush that justice be done, so far as may be, to the survivors of this catastrophe and the relatives of its victims. Let justice be done, also, and that promptly, to the traveling public.

### THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

## From Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE B. T. TRIBUNE. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 12, 1858. The fishing bounties question took an unexpected turn in the Senate to-day. Movements were made toward the repeal of the sugar duties, which will extend to iron and all other protective duties, if the attempt to repeal the fishing bounties be persevered in.

The sugar and iron interests are alarmed, and there is some prospect that the fisheries will not be molested.

Gen. Shields has taken his seat on the Republican side of the Senate and veted to-day with the Republicans.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

The Turkish Vice-Admiral has respectfully declined the tender of the President of a passage home in the steamer Wabash, wishing to prolong his stay beyond the time of her departure. The number of warrants issued during the month of April, under the Bounty act of March, 1855, is 1,200. To satisfy the total number of March, 1855, is 1,200. To satisfy the total number of warrants is the satisfy the stay on the satisfy the ber of warrants issued, it will require 28,000,000 of

acres.

It appears from the official report sent to the Senate to day in reply to Mr. Broderick's resolution, that \$200,000 are agreed to be given on the perfection of the title for Lime Point, on the north side of the entrance of the Bay of San Francisco, for a fortification.

The Committees on Naval Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives held a joint meeting this it orning, the general sentiment of which was favorariorning, the general sentiment of which was favorable to an increase of the compensation of naval officers
of all grades. The Chairman of each Committee was
requested to submit a bill for that purpose, and then
if it should be approved, to press its passage if not at
this at the next session of Congress.

It is stated on good authority that nothing has been
elicited by the Investigating Committee to show that
the Scoretary of War was in any way concerned in the
complicity or collusion in the purchase of Willett's
Point for fortification purposes.

## XXXVth CONGRESS .... First Session.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, May 12, 1858. A communication was received from the Secretary of War relative to the proposed purchase of the site of a fortification for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco.
Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) ebjected to the price de-

mended (\$200,000), and thought the necessity not so urgent that Congress should submit to such an enor-Mr. GWIN (Cal.) said the site was indispensable for

the protection of the harbor, and hence Congress should not lesitate about the price.

Mr. BRODERICK (Cal.) declared that the whole anche was not worth \$7,000. Referred to the Military

Committee.

A variety of unimportant business was transacted, after which the Fishery Bounties bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) said that Massachusetts owns one half the fishery vessels of the country, and the business has for over 230 years been a source of inter-est to her people. In the beginning of the eighteenth century Massachusetts exported the value of \$1,000.

The possession of the fisheries was an element of the The possession of the fisheries was an element of the Revolution, and their encouragement has ever been the settled policy of the Government. Mr. Wilson quoted as authorities Anjas, Geary, Washington and Jefferson, in proof of this resertion, and also that they were regarded as a nursery for seamen.

Messrs. POOLITFLE (Wis.) and FOSTER (N. H. opposed the repeal of the quoties.

Mr. CLAY (Ala.) replication.

Mr. ALLEN (R. I.) officied a resolution as an additional section to the bill, repealing all the duties on sait.

A lengthy debate ensued upon this, when Mr. TRUMBCILL (III) moved to include sugar.
Mr. SLIDELLI (La.) gave notice that if the amendment was adopted, he should move to include textures and fibres, and the abolishment of Custom-Houses.

and nores, and the abolishment of Custom-Houses,
Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) was opposed to altering the
Tariff act of the last Congress. He would go for the
abolishment of the duty on sugar, and if the Senator
from Tennessee would go with him, he would favor
the abolishment of the duty on iron.
The subject was then laid over until to-morrow.
Mr. TOOMBS (Ga.) presented the credentials of

The subject was then laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. TOOMBS (Ga.) presented the credentials of

Mr. Rice as Senator from Minnesota.

As soon as they were read, Mr. HARLAN (Iowa)
presented charges from the people of Iowa, charging

Mr. Rice with corruption in land sales. He (Harlan)
cid rot know what course to pursue, but would object to the reception of the credentials. One of the
charges is, that Mr. Rice sold land at \$1.50 per acre,
and can be tessing for \$1.25 per acre.

charges is, that Mr. Rice sold land at \$1.50 per acre, and gave receipts for \$1.25 per acre.

Mr. BROWN (Miss.) would not epose the reception of the credentials on the charges, but because Mirnesota was no State when she elected Senators.

Mr. SEWARD (N. Y.) thought Mr. Brown more metaphysical than practical. The action of Minnesota was taken when she was passing from a Territorial existence into the maturity of a State. The election of these gentlemen was conditional, that the result should be effective from the period of its becoming a State.

Mr. STUART (Mich.) condemned the course of Mr. sarias, and spoke in the highest terms of the Sens-

to re elect.

Mr. HARLAN (Iowa) said he did not personally know the Senators elect, but felt it his duty to present the petitions of his constituents and the facts of the

Mr. BENJAMIN (La.) explained how the charge riginated. In the report Mr. Rice made to the Wai Department, he stated how tals occurred. No advan-tage was taken as intimated, nor was there anything

Mr. BRIGHT (Ind.) defended the new Secator from Mr. DAVIS (Miss.) sustained Mr. Harlan in pre-Mr. RICE was then sworn in, and immediately ad-

dressed the Senate. This, he said, was his first ap-pearance in this body, and he felt that he was placed pearance in this body, and he felt that he was placed in an embarrarsing position. He had never received an vintimation of these charges. If the Senator from Iowa (Mr. Harlar) had examined the papers on file in the War Department, he would have found that there was not one would of truth in the charges made. He (Mr. Rice) should demand an investigation, and if one single word impugned his motives as a Government officer, he would resign his position as a Senator.

Mr. HARLAN then offered a resolution for a Com-Mr. HARLAN then offered a resolution for a Com

mittee of Investigation, with authority to send for persons and tapers. Laid over.

Mr. CRITTENDEN (Ky.) presented the credentials of General Shields, who was also sworn in as a Senator from Munesota. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the consideration of business relating to the Territories, in accordance with the

ness relating to the Territories, in accordance special order.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) reported a bill to establish the Territorial Government of Nevada. Several bills relating to the Territories, of no general importance, were then passed. The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of the bill to accertain and settle private land claims in New-Mexico.

The House acjourned for want of a quorum.

#### Another Victim.

Utica, N. Y., Wednesday, May 12, 1858. Wm. H. Perkins of Rechester, the eighth victim of the accident on the Central Railroad, died at the Mc-Gregor House this morning. The rest of the injured are doing well.

### Southern Commercial Convention.

MONIGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, May 11, 1858.

The Convention met at 9 a. m. After prayer had been effered and the minutes of yesterday's proceedings been confirmed, Mr. Ruffin of Virginia reported a resolution recommending the South to adopt discriminations against the produce and manufactures of the North by means of taxes and licenses. The resolution

was referred.

Gen. Wm. Walker and John Mitchell were tendered

seats in the Convention.

Reger A. Pryor of Virginia is speaking against Mr. Stratt's recolution for the reopening of the slave-trade.

Mr. Yatcey will follow.

There are now five hundred delegates present, including many of the ablest and most eloquent men of the South.

at the corclusion of Mr. Pryor's speech, Mr. Yancy of Alabama spoke at considerable length in favor of the recepting of the slave trade. Several resolutions were then introduced on various subjects.

MONTGOMERT, May 12, 1858. The Convention opened with prayer. A large con-course of ladies and gentlemen were present. Quite a number of speeches were made on Mr. Spratt's

#### Direct Trade of the Northwest with Europe.

DETROIT, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

The schooner Star of the North cleared to day from this port for Liverpool, being the second clearance from Detroit for that port this season. The schooner Col. Cocke will sail this week, to be followed by six others during the present month, all loaded with staves and timber, for Liverpool direct.

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

## THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

AN EXCITING DISCUSSION.

# The Slaveholders Triumphant.

Lafayette Place, yesterday merning, was the scene of unusual excitement. The Annual Meeting of the Tract Society, which was announced to be held in the Collegiate Church, caused that edifice to be surrounded soon after 8 o'clock, by a throng of persons eager to obtain admittance. The arrangements, however, to admit rone but male life directors and life members, and them only when presenting tickets of admission, compelled large numbers to go from the place without

being able to obtain admittance.

Five policemen were stationed in front of the church, and though their services were not required, the scene of disorder which were subsequently enacted in the building were yet tumultuous and disorderly. Before o'ckek the body and galleries of the house were filled, and at a later hour large numbers were compelled to stand in the aisles.

At 9 o'clock, Chief-Justice WILLIAMS of Connecticut, the first Vice-President of the Society, took the chair and called the meeting to order. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr PLUMER. The report of the Executive Committee was then read by the Rev. Dr. ADAMS of New-

Was then read by the Rev. Dr. Adams of New-York. It is as follows:

SPECIAL REPORT of the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society, at the Annual Meeting in 1933, in regard to their action upon Resolutions adopted in the Annuereary of 1857.

The Publishing and Executive Committees would submit to the eatire membership of the Society the following statement of their course, as respects the resolutions adopted in 1857, in regard to publications upon Siavery. The Committee of Fifteen, who drafted those resolutions, had anticipated for them the concurrence of the friends of the Society throughout the country. In stead of this, the Executive Committee soon ascertained the existence of a state of things which would make the diamemberment of our institution the assured result of any publications on the question. The Publishing and Executive Committees were unanimous in the conviction, that the gaarded and balanced instructions given them, made it, under these chromostances, their day to withhold further action. As presenting a history of their views and their position, they would tender the minute alogical type of the conventions of the state of the two Committees.

et of the two Committees.

Minute Adopted on the 18th March, 1858.—The Publishing on mittee of the American Tract Society deem it but just to the committee of the American Crack Society deem in but just to the committee of the American Crack Society deem in the contract of the contract Committee of the American Tract Society dream it but just a place at this time, upon their own records a minute of their at ion, and of the motives and views inducing such their action with regard to the resolutions of the Society adopted at its isa-mixersary. Those resolutions respected the issue of tract-open the duties growing out of Slavery, and upon the svile pro-

at then, and of the motives and views inducing such their action, with regard to the resolutions of the Society adopted at its last anniversary. Those resolutions respected the issue of fracts upon the duties growing out of Slavery, and upon the evile promoted by it.

The providence of God in removing most unexpectedly from this Committee by death their bonored and beloved brother the Rev. John Knox, D. D. their Chairman, a man taken from us mid the benedictions and famentations of our entire community, seemed to bind upon the survivors, as but just to his memory, the duty of presenting those views which he sided the Committee in reaching, and of giving to them such form as may about should they his fellow laborers, or any one of them, be soon and monest to follow him. Each revision of the subject, with the sid of the varied and earnest comments prodered from opposite quarters, has served but to root in the minds of the Publishing Committee the more deeply the conviction that duty to the Society, to the interests involved, to the conflicting paries, and to themselves, all entired in shutting up the Committee to the course actually adopted, as the only course of action which, at the time and in the premises, was either expedient, equitable, or legitimate; or which was at all to be reconciled with the whole action of the Society in adopting the report of the Committee of Fifteen.

It needs scarcely to be stated that the institution is a national one, of limited powers, and with certain restrictions as to its province, laws and atms. It splatform you means includes all the duties incumbent upon any other of the subject of the product which who was at includes all the duties incumbent upon any other of the subject of the province, and there is no subject to the province of the subject of the subject of

one reason. It does by an anise other of these relations, required they so out of the omission to keep ever before it takes intelligence out of the omission to keep ever before it takes intelligence out of the omission to keep ever before it takes and has hitherto claimed a national character and somewhat has been a national character and somewhat has been a system of Copputage. It makes not reach and volume to be kind of publication, it is colepatears and volume the pre-season of the control of the system of Copputage. It makes and what of multitudes of the sparse, a callested in the state of multitudes of the sparse, a callested in the state of multitudes of the sparse, a callested in the state of multitudes of the sparse, a callested in the state of multitudes of the sparse, a callested in the state of multitudes of the sparse, a callested in the state of multitudes of the sparse, and the state of the state of multitudes of the sparse, and the state of the state

But,

1. A new state of things not foreseen by the Committee of Fifteen-and which this Publishing Committee, though early

But,

1. A new state of things not foreseen by the Committee of Fitteen—and which this Publishing Committee, though early apprehending it, most certainly never, by any act or wish or delay of theirs, anded or precipitated—now developed itself. The five resolutions first quoted had to many at the North seemed a full committed of the Tract Society to the Anti-Savery cause, and had been widely circulated as such, apart from the counterprise of the accompanying report and the other resolutions. Southern and feeling was most widely aroused. From individuals known as true and fast friends of the Tract Society in the Southern and South Western States from Jur conporteurs and against there, from branch and State Societies, and from denominational gatherings in that field, there came back an abundant and overwhelming mass of evidence (now on the files of the Society) that further action in the teace even of the contemplated treatise, thoush of Southern authorship, would have the effect of dismembering our Society, of destroying its nationality, so far as that portion of the country was conceined, and of excluding from that entire field our colporteurs and the volumes and tracts of the Society, even those books that were on other topics, because bearing our Society imprint—emireprint now made suspected.

The living authors of the proposed treatise on the Duties of Masters provered spainer their share of it being, in this state of feeding, leaved from our press. They had certainly a moral right to say in what mode their writings shock be published. We had no right to use, in this widely changed state of affairs, as poremptory instructions, as each of the first proposed their writings and be published.

We had no right to use, in this widely changed state of affairs, as poremptory instructions, a set of resolutions that had seen drawn up under another condition of feeling, and with the expressed hope of the Committee of Fifteen, their authors, that there views would meet "approbation" in "a.l. parts of our country." Even i

The chains of surrounding stairs would require, as an act of justice to the authors even of the instructions a suspension of action by the subordinates, should the literal execution of the first instructions row livelyes, in the new phase of the commercial community, a wide spread loss. As well might it be asserted that no commercial revalation in the world of traffic has eccurred that no commercial revalation in the world of traffic has eccurred that no commercial revalation in the world of traffic has referred that most found the state of feeding in the entire national field of the Thret Society the same as that he peth and harmonious or which the Committee of Fifteen saw around them two months before when introducing their popul.

If. But sain not only had a new size of thinss presented itself in the judgments and feelings of Christians in the Southern and South-Western States; but also there had been, in addition to the resolutions thus commending publications on the evils addition to the excellations thus commending publications on the evils addition to the Executive Committee, and to the Publishing Committee as a constituent part of such Executive Committee, the assurance that the Society had some spicion of their wisdom and discretion. This certainty intimated that some scope and rangewise allowed their judgment as to the time such measures of action. The hinth resultions was. That with great considerate their school, in carrying out the jumeiples constained in the previous resolutions, will be an hin with great considerate. In the windom of the Executive Committee, we anticipate that their school, in carrying out the jumeiples constained in the previous resolutions, will be an hin as will tend to promote the whole country." Could this Publishing Committee hinestly so forward to a curse which its tend of the whole southern field henceforth against their other trasts and volume to first the such of work in June 100 southern field henceforth against their other trasts and volumes, as largely the and there

city and distinctly named the flacenine formalities to make and recommended the Executive Committee to make a population of the Executive Committee to the sandhers expected member of that Committee for Probabilities and the published latter suchers expected member of that Committee for Probabilities of named member modified this effect modified that offered modified that the resolution and its angular than the specific reference to the Siare States left the general value of the specific reference to the Siare States left the general thanks of the specific reference to the Siare States left the general thanks of the specific reference to the Siare States left the general thanks of the specific reference to the Siare States left the general thanks of the specific reference to the Siare States left the general thanks of other this strainer, still intect in all the original force. The ubblishing Committee would in their own earnest, unanimous allows the states of the specific still intention of the specific thanks of the control of Southern existing the unitarity damning up the whole channel of Southern existence of the executions and one thanks of the fourth of executions are substituted to the fourth of the control of Southern existence of the Executive Committee to take any new step that should make the our revolutions wallow up the other. This was a complicated into all desirable most in the instructions of the report itself. There were the poised and carefully guarded contributions, the

pretation that they, even the Colimans, and a revolutionary upheaval of our colportage enterprise through the entire Soutage relief of the color of

improsing the Society at large to regret such separation—thus these regret would have become unavaling practically in consequence of our irretrievable action. For every considerate manons know that such withinstand once couring could not be repaired, the breach made could not have been healed, however large the majority at the anniversary who might assemble to deprevate its occurrence. The subordinate would have tied the hands of his principal, without any explicit warning for his action.

It is said the separation was but menusced, and, the the other would have brought no practical result. But to this the Publishing Committee reply: Such a statement overlooks the positive fact in our own possession and the whole clift of our consistant call history. De Tocqueville, a profound and sagactous observed serial chance, and familiar with our institutions. As remarked in a recent work of his on the old monarchy of France, that religious revolutions are far more easy and speedy than political; and that barriers of territory and boundary writes seenisr changes cannot overpass are continually overleaped by accelerated a will readuring political bond. But their recelesation it is, between North and South, have been rapidly and repeatedly sundered. The rupture of the voluntary bond of the Society between Christians of the North and South was easy, and, once made by the Executive Committee, would to all human judgment have been one to to be healed. If it must be made, is it not better that should be done deliberably, with full knowledge, and by the body having the moral right? Row subordinate body could easily having the moral right? Row subordinate body could easily having the moral right? Row subordinate body could easily having the moral right? Row subordinate body could easily having the moral right? Row subordinate body could easily having the moral right? Row subordinate body could easily having the moral right? Row subordinate body could easily having the moral right? Row subordinate body could easily having the mora